

100 Drummers' Sample Dresses \$4.95

Values up to \$20.00



These dresses are made up in this season's style, and in all the new materials—even if you are not in need of a dress, it will pay you to buy one at this price—a dress like these will come in handy, and can be worn any time this summer. Don't fail to see them, even if you don't want to buy.

Just think, dresses worth up to \$20.00 for \$4.95

The Store Where the Biggest Values are Always to be Had.

DON'T FORGET OUR JULY CLEARANCE SALE IS STILL ON EVERYTHING IN THE HOUSE REDUCED



Harry Reinshriber, Manager.

The Standard

William Giesmann, Publisher.
AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER
(Established 1870.)

A CONSPIRACY IN NATIONAL AFFAIRS

The Mulhall disclosures continue to be the most sensational news of the day. His unmasking of the workings of the National Manufacturers' association is starting a political exposure. He has given us a peep into the corrupting power of the "invisible government," to which Senator Beveridge, in his powerful address before the Progressive convention in Chicago, made reference.

The Denver News, a conservative paper, presents this editorial opinion of Mulhall's confession:

Martin M. Mulhall, professional lobbyist and factotum for the National Manufacturers' association, may not be long on morals, but he has a business-like method of preserving and presenting documents of considerable national interest. Mulhall's revelations before the senate investigating committee top over anything of a kindred character that has been the light in many years. His unsupported word would not be taken for much, but when he submits documentary testimony, as he has done, and of the nature of which there can be no question, he exposes the inside of a plan of campaign with few parallels in American history. Viewed from any angle the Mulhall disclosures are exceeding grave and have a paramount significance.

On Mulhall, the man, no great sympathy may be wasted. His record as an organizer or pseudo-labor bodies; his betrayal of Senator McComas of Maryland, who had him appointed to a federal position; his bribery and corruption of labor leaders; and his daring and impudent incursions into the domain of national legislation, with the avowed purpose of debauching it, all furnish an illuminative chapter of degraded activity with no redeeming feature. But the criticism that applies to Mulhall applies equally to the officials of the National Manufacturers' association. They provided the funds for the debauchery of legislation and manhood. Mulhall was the pitiable tool; they, his creator and paymaster. What the tool was able to do was done for the financial gain that was in it. The mercenary obeyed with ready willingness, but the chief bribers, the men who held American honor in such low esteem and who did not hesitate in pursuit of unworthy purpose to invade and assault the integrity of the American government, were those who sat high in and directed the councils of the National Manufacturers' association.

The question may well be asked: If the National Manufacturers' association was engaged in the legitimate work of protecting its own interests,

why all the unsigned and mysterious correspondence? Why the organized and hidden opposition to senators and congressmen whose only offense—if the word may be used here—was in their favoring of an eight-hour law for government employees? Why the threats, secret and open, against members of the congress who refused to obey without questioning the commands of the association? Why the invasion of the presidential privacies, and the juggling and swapping of members of important congressional committees? Is this the sort of action in which honest business men usually engage? Was it for this and to influence national political platforms that the National Manufacturers' association was organized, and its potent and sinister subsidiary, the National Defense association, launched into the field of a nefarious purpose? These are questions among many that demand complete and convincing answer before the National Manufacturers' association can escape the odium that is all over it at this time.

While Mulhall does not measure up to any appreciable standard of moral worth, yet, in the glare of the publicity that all but overwhelms him, he is not a whit worse than the so-called respectable business men for whom he labored. Both are of a type of no credit to the American notion of honest dealing. Neither, in the light of current happenings at Washington, can claim much share of respect. The one thing—and that is great and potential—that is resulting from Mulhallism and all the repellent features in and around it is that the American people are learning the true character of the monstrous conspiracy that has been the "invisible government" of their country for nearly a score of years.

THE PAPERS CONDEMN BRYAN

W. J. Bryan, secretary of state, made his first big mistake when he left his duties in Washington to go out money-chasing on the lecture platform. While the orator is talking down in Maryland, many foreign problems are unsolved in his office and one of the most serious is that of our relations with Mexico. But the secretary excuses his conduct by declaring that he needs the money.

Here is what some of the papers say of Bryan's tour:

The spectacle of the secretary of state of the United States, the highest official of the president's cabinet, going round the country practically hand in hand and in effect begging for contributions for the support of himself and family is one which reflects the greatest discredit on the nation and on the man who does it. —San Francisco Call.

Of course the government's business is incidental and perfunctory, and anybody can be left to attend to that.

Mr. Bryan is by profession The Commoner. He is not given to lavish and expensive living. His family is small. He is comparatively a rich man. He has been for twenty years on the lecture platform. He charges the people from \$300 to \$1,000 to hear him talk, and he gets it. On some occasions his share of the "gate receipts" runs as high as \$2,500 for a lecture. He always collects what his contracts for. He is a very thrifty soul. His is a very profitable business.

Mr. Bryan's books have had a large sale. The Commoner must be a very profitable newspaper.

And yet Mr. Bryan, the Commoner, is the only member of the cabinet who has protested that his salary of \$12,000 is not enough to live on!

Mr. Bryan is the prime minister of the United States. It is a station of magnificent dignity and of magnificent responsibility. This is a period of grave and delicate international controversy. It is a time for every public servant to stay at his post and to attend to the business for which the people pay him in large figures. If Mr. Bryan feels that he has consented to serve the people of the United States in this lofty station at too great a sacrifice to this money making capacity, then a generous people might suggest to a diligent president promptly release Mr. Bryan and let him return to the arena where his inclinations and his thrift can be better satisfied.

If the call of the gate money is greater than the call of the republic, then our always thrifty Commoner

should not be restrained in his free-born aspirations.—New York American.

In questions of taste every man must decide for himself, but there have been members of the cabinet who regarded the opportunity for public service as of value, who neglected their own rather than the people's business and who kept in touch with their fellow citizens without charging an admission fee.—New York World.

Mr. Bryan has a champagne taste in spite of the fact that he drinks only grape juice. All of us can remember when a dollar banquet was the most he would stand for. Now he is unable to live on the \$12,000 a year which the government pays him for not doing anything about international difficulties, and he is obliged to patch out his wages by giving lectures. We are not so sorry for Mr. Bryan and the church people who hear him talk about books he has not read as we are glad for the United States and the administration. He cannot possibly better earn his salary of secretary of state than by letting public affairs alone.—Los Angeles Times.

After all, it is a serious question whether the country is not entitled to a more concentrated service from Mr. Bryan. It is possible that his undivided energies may not be more than adequate to this period of national readjustment. The tribute of personal appreciation and honoring of personality which characterize the Chautauqua circuit, gratifying as they are, fail, seemingly, to square with the calm, deep channels of successful statescraft. Our relations with Great Britain, Mexico and Japan, to say nothing of the readjustment of our financial system, the fair control of business capacity, the reform of the tariff and other serious problems may well command the undivided energy of the American secretary of state during the ensuing few months.

Certainly it does not become Mr. Bryan to plead publicly the inadequacy of a \$12,000 salary as a reason for dividing his energies between the problems of state and the promotion of his private fortune by way of the lecture circuit. If such a course lacks nothing in wisdom, it still lacks in dignity.—Los Angeles Express.

WHY CHARLES S. MELLEN RESIGNED

The resignation of Charles S. Mellen from the presidency of the New Haven railroad, in response to public criticism, is evidence of the power of public opinion.

Mellen used his road as the nucleus of a monopoly which he aimed to establish in the transportation business in New England and also as the medium through which questionable deals in stocks were made. In the name of the New Haven road, Rhode Island trolley lines were bought up, and \$13,500,000 paid for watered stock. The presumption is that some one close to Mellen profited to that extent by the deal, or the president of the New Haven road felt confident he could make the patrons of those electric lines pay in tolls a sum large enough to cover the fictitious values written into the transaction. That was an easy accomplishment a few years ago when the public was constantly reminded that railroad deals were private affairs beyond the purview of the public.

The electric lines in Westchester county, N. Y., estimated to be worth \$1,000,000, were purchased by the New Haven at \$12,000,000, out of which a brokerage firm was paid \$2,700,000.

All these extravaganzas were charged up to the New Haven and either patrons had to yield up sufficient of their hard-earned savings to pay dividends on the inflation or the employees had to work for less wages.

The Mellen road, in nine years, expended over two hundred million dollars in these ventures.

The crisis was reached when the New Haven was compelled to cut down its dividends and a disastrous wreck disclosed the fact that the equipment was inferior to that of any properly managed railroad in the United States.

THE PRECIPITATION IN UTAH FOR FORTY-THREE YEARS.

With remarkable foresight, the builders of the Central Pacific railroad required of their station agents that a weather record be kept, as a result the oldest authentic data on the climate of Utah are to be found in the daily reports from Ogden, Corinne and Promontory, where, beginning the year that the railroad was completed, the agents made systematic note of temperature, precipitation, etc.

These records have been incorporated in a tabulated bulletin from the government weather bureau in Salt Lake.

The average yearly precipitation in Ogden in the 43 years has been 14.55 inches. The monthly average for June has been 6.8 inch, which, as compared with over three inches in June this year, is insignificant.

For the eight years, from 1902 to 1910, the precipitation was heavier, averaging 20.75 inches yearly.

Promontory, which is today the center of a dry-farming district, shows an average of only 8.03 inches of rain yearly. Terrace, in Box Elder county, on the line of the old Central Pacific, between 1872 and 1904, had a yearly precipitation of only 4.64 inches, which is the lowest in the state of Utah, with the exception of Wendover.

TEN THOUSAND NEW POPULATION

That part of Utah, known as Park valley, which lies on the northern boundary of the state, in Box Elder county, is being made to grow by the stimulating effect of the wide-awake agents of one of the large land companies, who are covering the agricultural districts of England, Scotland and Ireland, getting forth the op-

portunities offered in the undeveloped sections of our neighboring country.

Much of the land in Park valley must be dry farmed, although irrigation covers some of the bottom acreage.

This method of making a direct appeal through agents to prospective settlers is more successful than a haphazard campaign of publicity. The Standard heretofore has advocated some such move in order to develop the unoccupied lands of this county. Now that water by storage is promised for a greatly enlarged acreage, would it not be a good plan to have the owners of the foothill and valley lands which are not under cultivation combine their interests and, as a company, send out agents to draw the attention of farmers elsewhere to the possibilities of the raw farm lands of Weber county?

The prospects are that, with the building of the South Fork dam, there will be water for every foot of tillable soil in this county, and, if those prospects are realized, this district will have room for 10,000 more home builders within the next three years.

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND RANCHMEN

The Utah-Idaho Employment association, located at 2464 Grant Ave., Ogden, Utah, phone 1246, will furnish you with any kind of farm and ranch help you need, free of charge.

HENRIKSEN BETTER
Chicago, July 19.—The condition of Olaf Henriksen, the Boston American's "utility man" who was operated on for appendicitis at Wesley hospital last week, was so satisfactory today that his physicians expect him to leave the hospital tomorrow. He probably will return to Boston at once.

E. A. CHARLTON BRINGS MANY FARMERS

An inaugural party of splendid British farmers sailed from Liverpool, England, under the personal conduct of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Charlton of the Pacific Land and Water company, by the White Star liner Baltic on Thursday, June 26. After a sight-seeing stay at New York, Niagara Falls, Chicago the happy party arrived safely in Ogden and took a most delightful trip into scenic Ogden canyon.

Farmers from the old countries are well able to appreciate the superior land opportunities awaiting them in the intermountain country and this crowd of intelligent men with capital have expressed their appreciation in no stinted measure.

Another and a much larger party is now in formation and will leave the Pacific Land and Water company's British offices in Kingsway, Strand, London, England, during August or September.

By early spring fully a thousand families are expected to be busy in Park Valley, Utah, and around Strevell, the new railroad town in Raft River valley, Southern Idaho.

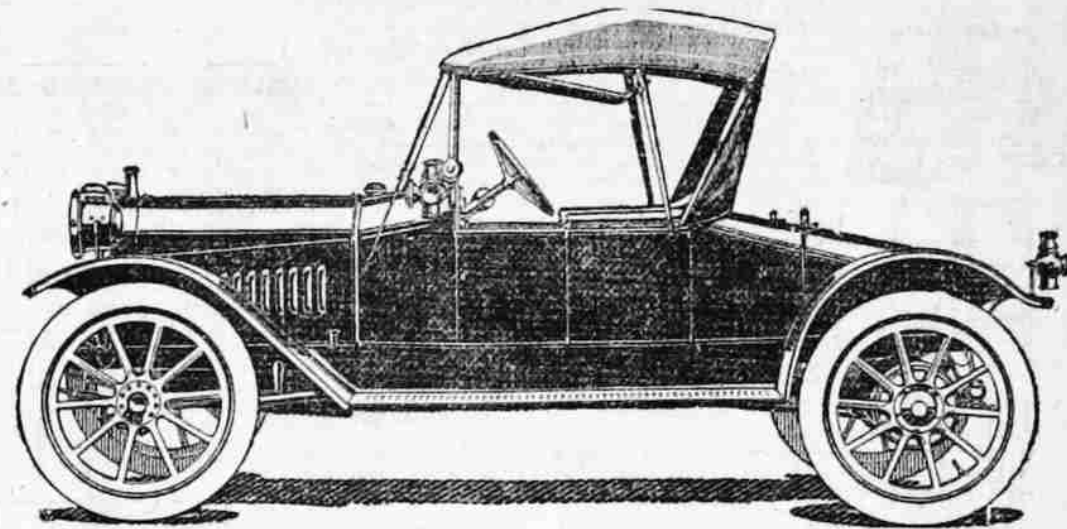
The Pacific Land and Water company, through the activities of Mr. Charlton, has now established emigration bureaus in over 400 towns in Great Britain and Ireland. At this rate, cheap land opportunities will soon be a thing of the past.



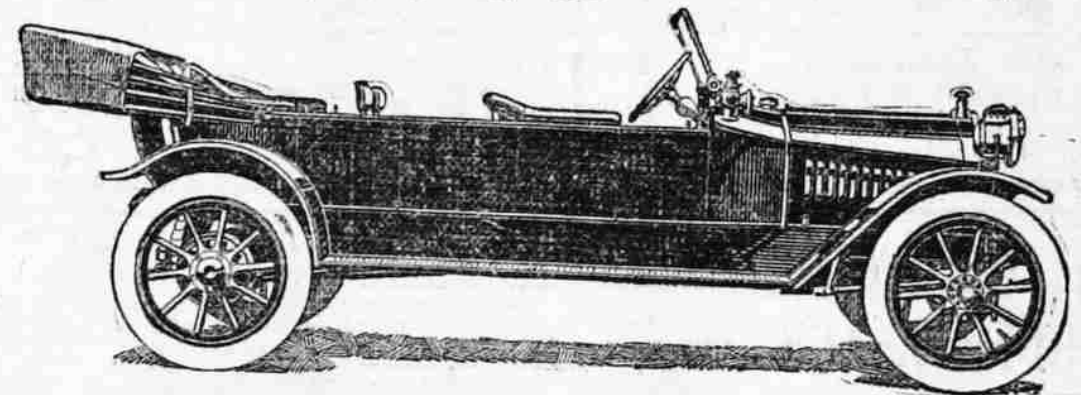
Rev. J. Stitt Wilson
Ex-Mayor of Berkeley, California, who will speak tomorrow night at 8 o'clock, at the Methodist Church, on "The Bible Argument for Socialism."

Hupmobile

"LONG STROKE MOTOR"



"32" Roadster, fully equipped, \$1085 f. o. b. Ogden



"32" Seven-passenger Touring Car, fully equipped \$1285 f. o. b. Ogden

FOUR-PASSENGER MODEL NOW ON EXHIBITION AT THE

James Automobile Co.

2612-14 WASHINGTON AVE.

SUMMONS.

In the District Court of the Second Judicial District, in and for Weber County, State of Utah.

Minnie Shideler, Plaintiff, vs. W. H. Shideler, Defendant.

The State of Utah to the Said Defendant.

You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons upon you, if served within the county in which this action is brought, otherwise, within thirty days after service, and defend the above entitled action, and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, which, within ten days after service of this summons upon you will be filed with the clerk of said court to recover a judgment dissolving the bonds of marriage heretofore existing between you and the plaintiff, for the custody of the minor child of said marriage, for costs and general relief.

BOYD, DE VINE & ECCLES, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Postoffice Address, 301 3/4 First National Bank Bldg., Ogden, Utah.

NOTICE.

Mammoth Coal Mining company. Principal place of business, Ogden City, Utah. There is delinquent upon the following described stock on account of assessment levied on the 14th of June, 1913, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Name	No. Cert.	No. Shares.	Ass't.
Allred, J. F.	11	160	\$ 40.00
Anderson, Le Roy	253	155	38.75
Anderson, Maggie	249	100	25.00
Anderson, R.	250	25	6.25
Anderson, M.	251	25	6.25
Anderson, Rach	252	25	6.25
Barker, Hare	E. 339	1000	250.00
Balls, William	155	500	125.00
Bill, Edward	186	150	37.50
Burnett, M.	188	100	25.00
Bigler, Abn. C.	345	125	31.25
Brough, Lucy J.	182	50	12.50
Bingham, B.H., Jr.	18	373	93.25
Coffin, Thos.	22	320	80.00
Cottrell, Laura	26	434	108.50
Cottrell, E. A.	195	1500	275.00
Creeze, Therry	148	50	12.50
Creeze, Therry	328	25	6.25
Carter, James	177	200	50.00
Carter, Alice	178	200	50.00
Carter, J. H.	179	200	50.00

Carter, Jno. W.	180	100	25.00
Carter, Geo. A.	181	100	25.00
Ellertson, Ephraim	319	100	25.00
Fowles, Sarah E.	201	50	12.50
George, John	207	70	17.50
George, John	281	35	8.75
George, Oscar H.	208	33	8.25
George, Oscar H.	314	15	3.75
Hess, Wilford	47	532	133.00
Hess, Wilford	202	750	187.50
Hawkes, Nathan	50	13	3.25
Hawkes, Nathan	287	02	0.50
Hawkes, Nathan	347	02	0.50
Hogan, Walter	52	135	33.75
Hartvigsen, J. L.	58	215	53.75
Henry, A. J.	185	300	75.00
Henry, A. J.	193	200	50.00
Henry, A. J.	272	250	62.50
Jones, Jos. W.	61	54	13.50
Jones, Jos. W.	325	25	6.25
Jensen, Peter M.	125	100	25.00
Jones, D. H.	132	30	7.50
Jones, D. H.	327	20	5.00
Jones, Cath.	280	20	5.00
Larson, James	349	250	62.50
Lindeloff, N.P.M.	70	107	26.75
Lindeloff, N.P.M.	119	300	75.00
Luty, Martha J.	121	125	31.25
Luty, Martha J.	293	62	15.50
Low, Osborne	191	100	25.00
Manning, D. E.	75	270	67.50
Moses, J. F.	176	150	37.50
Mouritsen, M.	341	250	62.50
Newton, S. R.	142	350	87.50
Owens, Jos.	81	3200	800.00
Parker, Gilbert	128	500	125.00
Parks, T. H. G.	136	500	125.00
Packham, John	160	250	62.50
Reese, John	354	50	12.50
Rowe, B. T.	245	470	117.50
Slater, J. C.	131	135	33.75
Slater, J. C.	131	125	31.25
Smale, H. C.	155	150	37.50
Theurer, Fred	94	288	72.00
Theurer, Alfred	146	100	25.00
Theurer, Hen	A. 215	100	25.00
Tracy, Mary J.	100	25	6.25
Tracy, Mary J.	110	15	3.75
Tracy, Mary J.	220	10	2.50
Tracy, Mary J.	298	25	6.25
Volker, J. W. F.	359	2000	500.00
Volker, J. W. F.	350	2000	500.00
Volker, J. W. F.	351	1000	250.00
Volker, J. H. F.	352	750	187.50
Volker, J. H. F.	353	750	187.50
Volker Lum, Co.	244	260	65.00
Walte, J. A. Jr.	103	171	42.75
Walte, J. A. Jr.	127	99	24.75
Walte, J. A. Jr.	210	100	25.00
Walte, J. A. Jr.	236	10	2.50
Walker, D. H.	167	250	62.50
Walker, Emma E.	227	500	125.00
Ward, Mary	234	133	33.25
Ward, Mary	255	125	31.25
Wheelwright, W.R.	338	320	80.00

And in accordance with law, so

many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at the office of the secretary, in the office of Kelley & Herrick Co., basement of the Reed hotel, Twenty-fifth and Washington, Ogden, Utah, on the 4th day of August, 1913, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., to pay delinquent assessments thereon, together with the cost of advertising and expense of sale.

F. M. DRIGGS, Secretary, Office, Kelley & Herrick, basement Reed hotel, Twenty-fifth street and Washington avenue, Ogden, Utah.

NOTICE OF INTENTION

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Commissioners of Ogden City, of the intention of said board to make the following described improvements, to-wit:

To lay out, establish and open a public street, to be named Market Street, east and west through Block 24, Plat "A," Ogden City Survey, said street to be 60 feet wide, being 20 feet north and 30 feet south of the lot line between Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, Block 24, Plat "A," Ogden City Survey, the whole distance between Grant and Lincoln Avenues, and to defray the whole of the cost thereof, estimated upon the lots or local assessment upon the lots or pieces of ground lying and being within the following district, being the lot line between Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, Block 24, Plat "A," Ogden City Survey.

All the land lying between the out-boundary lines of said street when opened as proposed, and a line drawn 50 feet outward from and parallel to the said outer boundary lines, being part of Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, Block 24, Plat "A," Ogden City Survey.

All protests and objections to the carrying out of such intention must be presented in writing to the City Recorder on or before the 31st day of July, 1913, at 10 o'clock a. m., that being the time set by the Board of Commissioners when they will hear and consider such objections as may be made thereto, at the Mayor's office at the City Hall, Ogden, Utah.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of Ogden City, Utah.
Dated this 7th day of July, 1913.
A. G. Fell, Mayor.
H. J. CRAVEN, City Engineer.
First publication July 8th, 1913.
Last publication, July 30th, 1913.

BOYS' SHOES

100 pairs boys good every-day shoes, worth up to \$1.75 a pair, sizes 9 to 12, now on sale at—

\$1.29

Men's Women's, Children's and Babies' Slippers and Oxfords on the sales table at—

98c

Clarks'

Independent Meat Company

Phone 23

FREE DELIVERY

2420 Wash.

Remember, we sell for cash; our prices are the lowest named.

Loins Mutton Chops, per pound 12½c

Shoulder Mutton Chops, per pound 10c

Whole Front-quarter Mutton, per pound 9c

Pot Roasts, per pound 12½c and 15c

Round Steak, per pound 17½c

Chuck Steak, per pound 15c

Quality Guaranteed.

Only U. S. Inspected Meats